FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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LONDON WOOL SALES CLOSE STRONG

The fourth series of the London Wool Sales closed with the market strong in all classes, according to a cablegram from Agricultural Foley. Germany, Switzerland and France were active in merinos, and Bradford in crossbreds. Purchases from the United States did not exceed 500 bales and American owners resold fully 2,500 bales, chiefly greasy merinos. Prices compared with closing rates of the previous series were about par to 5 per cent higher for merinos, 5 per cent higher for fine and medium crossbreds, and unchanged for coarse crossbreds.

THE BRADFORD WOOL MARKET

There has been little business in wool tops at Bradford the past week, as yarn spinners find it difficult to maintain the advance in price, according to a cablegram from Consul Thompson. Quotations are firm on account of the advance of raw wool at the London Sales. Piece goods buyers are resisting the advance. British wool is 4 to 8 cents above the June rate.

BUTTER PRICES IN EUROPEAN MARKETS WELL MAINTAINED

The further slight decline in butter prices in the principal European butter markets up to July 21 was only in line with the decline in domestic prices. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 31.6 cents a pound against 32.3 a week earlier, while on 92 score in New York the decline was from 42.5 to 41.5 cents. The margin in favor of New York over Copenhagen thus remains at 10 cents. Foreign prices are several cents lower than a year ago, whereas domestic prices are at practically the same level. Siberian butter at an average price of 30 cents is the lowest in price and is characterized as the best value at prevailing prices in the London market. For a detailed comparative statement of foreign and domestic prices, see page 147.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHINESE PRODUCTION OF FROZEN EGGS

The foreign egg pack in China improved during June and the first part of July, bringing the production for all of China up to 80 per cent of normal, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. Difficulties continue, however, in getting supplies of native dried yolk and albumen. European and American demand for egg products is weak.

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BREAD GRAINS

Canadian wheat conditions

Weather during the week ending July 19 has been favorable to wheat in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, with temperatures either normal or slightly higher, according to the United States Weather Bureau. Heavy rains were reported two days in Southern Alberta, elsewhere light to moderate scattered showers. The Canadian Pacific Railway in its report of July 18 states that the spring wheat crop as a whole is very little behind an average year although in individual districts it is a week to ten days later than usual, and that if the crops maintain their present rate of development for the balance of the season the harvest should not be much delayed. Hail had affected crop prospects in a number of districts in Saskatchewan and to a lesser degree in Alberta, but the crop elsewhere was reported promising. Provided no general setback occurred in the remainder of the season an average yield in the west higher than for several years was predicted. Early varieties were headed out and the remainder beginning to head.

European wheat prospects

The decrease in Italian wheat production is the most important development in the European situation. The Italian crop this year is now estimated at 215,242,000 bushels which is 5,400,000 less than last year's. The unfavorable growing conditions have been mostly in southern Italy where the Italian hard wheat is grown and it is probable that much of the decrease in the crop is in that area. This decrease is more than offset, however, by an increase of 9,500,000 bushels in the wheat crop of Algeria, of which in the past about three-fourths has been hard wheat.

Increased wheat crops are reported for Greece, Switzerland and Norway. Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin reports that in Rumania yields are good for the country as a whole, although production is below average in parts of Bessarabia and Moldavia. In Yugoslavia also he reports the yield to be small, while in Austria a good crop is expected. The quality of the grain is very good in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria. For Czechoslovakia, Mr. Steere reports variable conditions, with rye about average and wheat above. In Poland the quality of rye is above last year's while wheat is below. Further storm damage is reported for France and also for Germany, and central and northern Europe generally, with numerous thunder storms and local cloud bursts. The rainy weather has also delayed harvesting. Temperatures during the week ending July 21 were cool over northern and western Europe but warm below the Alps. Mr. Steere's report for Russia is somewhat more favorable this week than last. There has been improvement in crop conditions as a result of rains during the first ten days of July in some parts of the Volga, Ukraine, the central fertile regions and North Caucasus. Continued warmth throughout

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the southern, western and northwestern sections through July 20 was also favorable to the crops and for harvesting. The wheat crop for Russia as a whole still appears to be not above average. Spring wheat on July 10 was average in some parts of the western and central sections but below average elsewhere. Harvesting is progressing rapidly, with harvesting of winter cereals nearly finished and spring cereals beginning in the southern sections. In the Ukraine, production is estimated as average with harvest conditions favorable. Wheat production in the Ukraine last year, according to the latest Soviet estimate, is 171,415,000 bushels when the yield was about 10.4 bushels to the acre. Yields the past 4 years in the Ukraine have averaged 10.2 bushels to the acre.

Crop conditions in China through the middle of June were generally good, according to a cabled report of Julean Arnold, American commercial attache at Shanghai.

Southern Hemisphere wheat conditions

The Argentine wheat area is officially forecast at roughly about 19,000,000 acres, according to a cable from Consul Sycks at Buenos Aires. This is about the same as the acreage sown last year of 19,275,000 acres in spite of dry weather conditions, which were believed to have hindered preparation of the soil. A definite official estimate of acreage is to be published August 17. The exportable surplus of wheat on July 12 was 52,000,000 bushels as compared with 49,000,000 bushels a year ago, and stocks for local consumption and sowing were 77,000,000 bushels, as estimated by the Argentine Department of Agriculture.

The beneficial rains reported last week in Argentina did not continue during the week of July 18, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In the corn and northern wheat zone, precipitation was 0.3 inch below normal and in the southern wheat zone 0.2 inch below. Temperatures were above average in the northern area and normal in the southern area. No further news has been received on weather conditions in Australia where rains reported last week had improved the outlook. Early drought has been reported in the Union of South Africa.

Movement to market

During the past week total exports of the exporting countries showed an advance over the first week in July, due to increased shipments from the United States and Argentina. Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur also increased. Shipments of the new crop of India have been increasing and are much heavier than at the same time last year. No statement of exports is available for Canada but both receipts at and shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur have been somewhat heavier the past two weeks than they had been running during June, while little change is shown in Vancouver shipments.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

United States

Exports of wheat, including flour, from the United States for the week ending July 16 amounted to 1,565,000 bushels compared with 1,459,000 the week before. For the whole period since July 1, the exports were only 38 per cent of the amount exported during the same period last year, or 4,127,000 bushels compared with 10,943,000. The greatest decrease was in the wheat grain, the flour exports not having decreased proportionally. Imports of wheat from Canada for the week of July 16 were 193,000 bushels.

Canada

The movement of wheat in Canada has on the whole been increasing during the last few weeks. The receipt of 3,478,000bushels at Fort William-Port Arthur for the week ending July 15 has been the largest since the middle of May. For the whole season since August 1, 1926, receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur were 247,842,000 bushels as against 259,065,000 bushels last season. The shipment of 3,092,000 bushels from Fort William-Port Arthur for the week ending July 15 was the largest since the week of June 10. Total shipments for the season, however, are about 15,000,000 bushels behind those of last year. The stocks in store at Fort William-Port Arthur, while slightly larger than for the three preceding weeks, were only 21,404,000 bushels. The movement of wheat at Vancouver, at all times small compared with that of Fort William-Port Arthur, has remained about stationary the last few weeks.

Other countries

Exports of wheat from Argentina for the week ending July 16 were 2,775,000 bushels, running about the same as for the last few weeks. Australian exports were the smallest of the season, amounting to only 1,464,000 bushels. Exports from British India, while a little smaller than for the preceding week, were larger than for most of the time during the last few months. Total Russian grain exports for the year ending June 30 are reported by Mr. Steere at 3,377,000 short tons compared with 2,907,000 the preceding year.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat generally declined for the week ending July 15. All classes and grades at the five principal markets sold at $1.43, a decline of 2 cents against the preceding week. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City declined from $1.41 to $1.39, and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis from $1.47 to $1.43. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis, however, gained 2 cents and sold at $1.60, while No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis remained at $1.56. The Winnipeg cash closing price of No. 1 northern spring on July 15 remained at $1.63 and was 1 cent above last year and 11 cents above the cash closing price of No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis, while a year ago the price was 18 cents in favor of Minneapolis.

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In comparison with last year's prices of all classes and grades at five markets, the winter wheats at Kansas City and St. Louis and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis were practically unchanged. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis, however, was 22 cents under last year's price.

Futures prices on July 21 showed a decline. All deliveries at Chicago and Minneapolis were about 2 cents under the previous week. Chicago September futures were about 2 cents under last year, while Minneapolis was about 11 cents under. Liverpool October futures showed very little change and were about the same level as last year. The favorable weather in the northwest and the slow export demand were factors in offsetting imports of poor threshing returns in parts of the southwest.

European rye prospects

The improved European weather conditions recently reported are reflected in the estimate of the Lithuanian rye crop just received, of 24,684,000 bushels compared with 13,811,000 last year. Acreage was slightly increased but most of the increase in production came from better yields: 19.9 bushels to the acre as compared with 12.4 last year and 19.5 in 1925. With recently improved conditions in Germany also it now appears probable that the European rye crop aside from Russia will be greater than last year. In Russia, since winter crops are in better condition than spring crops and rye is mostly a winter crop, yields are not expected to be reduced as are those of wheat. Scattering indications of a Russian decrease in acreage may be expected to cut down the harvest to some extent.

BARLEY

Reports on the growing barley crop are still too scattering to give a clear indication of the probable size of the crop. The present outlook, so far as indications go, is that increases in the United States and North Africa will be offset by decreases in Canada and Europe, leaving the total Northern Hemisphere crop about equal to that of last year. The Canadian crop is forecast at 11,000,000 bushels below the good crop last year and that of European countries reporting to date 39,000,000 bushels below last year. Among the European countries reporting are Rumania and Poland, the most important European exporters aside from Russia. The Rumanian crop is estimated to be 21,000,000 bushels below last year and the Polish crop at 3,700,000 below. The condition of the German barley crop the first of July was better than at the same time last year and unless acreage is reduced a bigger crop than last year is expected there. Since the German crop is used more or less for malting while other barley is imported for feeding, the imports will not necessarily be cut down by the amount of the increase in production. In Great Britain, the next most important barley importer, the condition of the growing crop is poorer than last year. There

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is no indication so far of any great change in the size of the crops of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. For Russia, with present reports indicating a decrease in acreage and with the condition of spring crops generally below last year, the harvest outlook is not good. The North African harvest is estimated to be 21,500,000 bushels above last year.

The barley exports from the United States of 233,000 bushels for the week ending July 16, and of 236,000 bushels the preceding week, were the largest since the week of May 7. For the period since July 1, barley exports have been 72 per cent greater than those for the same period last year, or 538,000 bushels compared with 313,000 bushels.

Stocks of barley in the Western Division of Canada are low this year, being only 2,615,000 bushels on July 15 as against 4,100,000 bushels on the same date last year. In place of a steady export of barley this year, however, the stocks were depleted to 1,971,000 bushels on June 17, since which time they have been increasing.

Barley shipments from South Russia, the Danube, and Bulgaria this season have been nearly 10 per cent greater than last year. Last year, however, the South Russian shipments were three times as large as the others, while this year the Danubian and Bulgarian shipments have predominated.

OATS

No change has been reported during the week in oats acreage; the area in 17 countries which last year accounted for 68 per cent of the total world acreage outside of Russia, is about 2 per cent smaller this year than last, the decrease being almost entirely in the United States. Norway, Greece and Switzerland have reported production estimates during the week, all showing decreases from last year. Conditions so far as reported in Europe generally have been less favorable for oats than in the United States and while we are now expecting an increase over the poor crop of last year, the total crop for the six European countries reporting is below the good crop of last year.

CORN

No change has been reported in the prospects of the foreign corn crop for the year, European acreage so far reported being about 3 per cent greater than last year but with no indication as yet for Rumania, the most important European producer.

The first corn crop in Mexico was much below normal, according to Consul G. V. Whitfield at Monterey, owing to the drought which lasted from

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November through May. The rainfall in June, however, has been so abundant that the second crop is expected to be successful. The short production of the early crop has caused the price of corn to go up, which, it is believed, will probably mean increased importation from the United States.

Argentine corn afloat for the United States on July 21 amounted to 1,216,135 bushels, according to cabled advices from Consul Sycks at Buenos Aires, distributed as follows:

Ship	Destination	To arrive	Cargo
			Bushels
Sandsend..................	New Orleans	July 25	220,000
Voltaire..................	New York	July 25	1,612
Hollywood.................	Oakland, Calif	July 26	130,000
West Carnifax.............	Philadelphia	July 30	1,023
Castilian Prince..........	New York	August 1	4,500
West Imboden..............	Baltimore	August 10	106,000
Commercial Guide..........	Philadelphia	August 15	180,000
West Corum................	New York	August 15	120,000
Evanger...................	Los Angeles	August 15	150,000
Maingy Court..............	New York	August 16	200,000
West Camargo..............	Portland, Ore.	August 24	48,000
Vernini...................	New York	August 25	55,000
Total afloat			1,216,135

The margin of about 30 cents of Chicago corn over Argentine which has been noted for about a month and a half was maintained during the week ending July 19 with margins for the week of No. 3 yellow at Chicago ranging from 30 to 34.7 cents above Argentine corn for August delivery.

The following information relative to the comparative prices of United States and Argentine corn has recently been obtained by the Grain Futures Administration. On June 1, No. 2 yellow corn, 10 days' shipment out of Omaha, was offered at $1.253 per bushel, and No. 3 yellow corn, 10 days' shipment out of Omaha, at $1.2362 per bushel delivered to North Pacific Coast points via the Union Pacific Railroad which carries no transit. The same grades and shipment from Omaha via the C. B. & Q. Railroad with transit privileges was offered at a little over a cent per bushel more.

On June 1, Argentine yellow corn in new bags, to be shipped the first half of July, and to arrive at North Pacific Coast ports in late August or early September, was quoted at $1.00 per bushel c.i.f. or $1.15 per bushel duty paid.

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It is difficult to anticipate what American corn will be worth at that time. Omaha and Sioux City ship most of our corn to the North Coast ports. Using Omaha as a basis, dealers figure that the lowest possible discount would be 6 cents under Chicago prices. It is estimated that the maximum inbound tonnage to Omaha applicable on the Coast rate, which is 59 cents per 100 pounds, would be 16 cents per 100 pounds. This would make a balance applicable to the Coast rate of 43 cents per 100 pounds or $.2408 per bushel.

Using Chicago September corn at $1.0725 per bushel as a basis of price and Omaha as a point of shipment, and subtracting 6 cents per bushel, the estimated maximum discount at Omaha leaves the corn with $1.0125 per bushel at Omaha, which, with the minimum freight of $.2408 per bushel, makes a valuation of about $1.2533 per bushel for No. 2 corn to North Coast points. On this basis Argentine corn is at least 10 cents per bushel under American corn for the same delivery. Corn shipped to California points carries a 5 cent per hundred higher freight rate than to North Coast points.

The contracts under which Argentine corn is sold require that it must be delivered regardless of condition, and the discount for corn arriving out of condition is determined by an arbitration board at New York. Last fall much of it was in bad condition, but this year the quality seems excellent. There are no transit privileges on the corn imported into the Coast markets from Argentina, but the price of the Argentine offerings might offset this. The Argentine corn is used mostly for poultry feeds and similar purposes, the same as the American corn shipped from the east, and feeders are very well satisfied with it.

Shipments of corn from South Russia, the Danube and Bulgaria have been considerably larger this year than they were last, amounting to about 41,200,000 bushels since August 1 as compared with 31,200,000 bushels for the same period last year. Of these shipments, more than 80 per cent were Danubian and Bulgarian.

Exports of corn from the United States for the week ending July 16 were smaller than for the three preceding weeks, amounting to 148,000 bushels. For the period since July 1 the corn exports were less than 70 per cent of the exports for the same period last year, amounting to 435,000 bushels as compared with 633,000 bushels. Exports of corn from Argentina for the week ending July 16 amounted to 8,600,000 bushels. Although smaller than for the three preceding weeks, they still continued high.

A Governmental Decree in Czechoslovakia, effective June 22, 1927, specifies a reduced rate of import duty on corn to be used as fodder, according to a report from the office of the commercial attache at Prague. The new

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rate is about $0.045 per bushel, instead of the present autonomous and conventional duties of $0.24 and $0.15 per bushel. In order to secure the reduced rate the importer must submit to the customs official a certificate from the Czechoslovak Agricultural Council that the imported corn will be used for cattle feed only.

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SUGAR

The area sown to sugar beets in Canada for the 1927 season is estimated at 46,600 acres compared with last year's area of 46,988 acres, according to the government report from Ottawa. This brings the total sugar beet area for ninteen countries so far reported in 1927 to 6,396,000 acres or 15 per cent above last year's area of 5,563,000 acres. See table page 145.

The sugar beet sowing campaign of Ukraine, the important sugar beet region of Russia, ended with a total acreage estimate for the 1927 season of 1,247,000 acres compared with 945,000 acres sown in 1926, according to the "Economic Life" of June 21. The 1927 acreage estimate for total Russia is 1,524,000 acres compared with 1,229,000 in 1926. Crop prospects in Ukraine, according to the Sugar Trust, were favorable in that part of the country situated on the right bank of the River Dnieper.

Sugar production of Ukraine sugar mills for the coming season is now estimated by the Sugar Trust at 1,000,000 short tons, or a gain of 40 per cent above last year. The original program for the season called for a production of 940,000 short tons, but the increase in beet acreage and favorable crop prospects call for a revision upward.

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COTTON

In Egypt during the latter part of June, climatic conditions were good and the progress of the crop was normal, according to private reports. Leaf worm attacks were reported from some districts, but the damage was not considered as serious.

In India for the week ending July 16, the condition of the crop was generally good in Bombay, according to cabled reports to the United States Weather Bureau. Rainfall was moderate to heavy but more was needed in the Central Provinces, and heavy in Madras, where the crop condition was fair. In Bihar and Orissa, conditions were unchanged. Precipitation was light in the Punjab and crops good or average.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L, C O N T'D

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL MOVES EASILY: The South African clip of combing wools was almost entirely marketed early in May, according to Vice-Consul Hall and Port Elizabeth. Lamb's wool was growing scarcer, but fair quantities of shorts were arriving and meeting with keen competition from continental buyers. At the rate of movement prevailing during May, it was expected that the season would be concluded by June 30.

Cattle and beef

SMALLER CATTLE SLAUGHTER IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Unfavorable markets, especially in Cuba and Great Britain, reduced cattle slaughterings during the season just closed in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, according to Fred E. Huhlein, American Vice-Consul at Porto Alegre. While final figures are not available, killings for the first half of the season ended June 30, 1927, were less than half of the estimated total slaughter of 573,100 head in the 1926 season. The 1925 figure was 550,000 head, and an average kill is put at 750,000 head. Pasture conditions were favorable to delayed marketing, although foot and mouth disease has been prevalent, with considerable losses resulting. Dried beef plants were not buying as heavily as usual during the bulk of the season, and cattle prices throughout were unsatisfactory to producers.

Hogs and pork

MORE CANADIAN HOGS FOR UNITED STATES: The outstanding feature of the Canadian hog and pork export situation is the large increase in live hogs shipped to the United States during the first five months of 1927 compared with the same period of 1926. The number sent to the United States in this period of 1927 was 120,450 compared with only 2,355 in the same period of 1926, according to official announcements. Bacon exports to the United States were also about 4 times as great as in the same period of 1926, while total bacon exports decreased about one-half from 39,724,000 to 21,655,000 pounds during this period. Live cattle shipments to Great Britain fell off from 40,535 to 8,263 head.

GERMAN PORK FIGURES DOWN FOR JUNE: Hog receipts at 14 German markets and slaughter at 36 centers for June were both below the high May level, but still well above last year, according to preliminary figures cabled by L. V. Steere, acting American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. June receipts reached 283,000 head against 326,000 in May and 195,000 a year ago. Slaughter amounted to 342,000 head against 401,000 head for May and 261,000 last year. The June bacon imports continued the decline of recent months, going to 771,000 pounds against 847,000 pounds for the preceding month and 1,947,000 pounds in June 1926. Lard imports, however, were above both comparative months at 19,005,000 pounds.

HOG SLAUGHTER IN DEMARK 1927

Monthly slaughter in Denmark in the first four months of 1927 was larger than ever before, aggregating 1,587,189 head, an increase of 31 per cent over the same period of 1926 and 17 per cent more than the record year 1924. This increase in slaughtering was predicted early in the year and at that time the increase was expected to continue throughout the first half of the year. According to later information from Trade Commissioner Wrenn on July 1, 1927, the Danish production may be expected to continue large. The feeding ratio, while not as favorable as a year ago is nevertheless relatively good. One fact which probably helps support this situation is the continued steady demand from European countries, more especially Italy, for live hogs. Live hog exports from Denmark January 1 to June 24 numbered 16,231 compared with 6,363 for the same period of 1926, an increase of over 150 per cent. In 1926 all of them went to Germany while in 1927 2,255 found a market in Italy. Bacon exports during this period reached 264,371,000 pounds compared with 192,248,000 in 1926. The bulk of the bacon goes to Great Britain.

HOGS: Number slaughtered in Denmark 1924-1927

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927
	Number	Number	Number	Number
January	361,801	343,993	284,500	384,030
February	295,687	305,915	300,141	345,277
March	323,934	369,861	334,305	478,263
April	373,523	332,503	289,252	379,619
Total January - April	1,354,945	1,352,272	1,208,198	1,587,189
May	332,059	294,350	271,108	
June	322,980	323,953	317,974	
July	355,074	311,096	285,620	
August	312,327	258,469	319,501	
September	343,545	288,516	334,444	
October	341,741	311,741	323,750	
November	332,684	271,124	372,193	
December	328,683	354,608	404,878	
Total	4,024,038	3,766,129	3,837,666	

Statistiske Efterretninger July 6, 1927.

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SHORTAGE OF WORK HORSES RETARDS CROP ACREAGE IN RUSSIA

Shortage of draft horses hinders considerably agricultural progress in Russia, according to "Economic Life" of June 10, 1927, which bases its statement on the information supplied by the Commissariat of Agriculture. The acreage per work horse almost doubled since the war in the principal agricultural regions, the Central Black Soil, Lower Volga and North Caucasus: 8.6 acres per work horse before the war and 15.4 - 18.9 acres at present. The article further points out that the relative shortage cannot be reduced through natural increase, since the rate of increase lags behind the increase of acreage. The rates of increase in 1926 compared with 1925 as given by the "Economic Life", are: 7 per cent for acreage and 5.5 per cent for draft horses.

DRAFT HORSES: Percentage of the number in 1926 to the number in 1916 and 1925 and percentage of crop acreage in 1926 and 1925

Region	Draft horses		Crop area
	Per cent 1926 no. is of 1916	Per cent 1926 no. is of 1925	Per cent 1926 area is of 1925
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic:			
Consuming area	113	101.4	104.3
Producing area	67	110.2	108.7
North Caucasus............	58	109.8	113.1
Siberia	90	100.6	128.5
Far East	94	105.4	117.5
White Russia	110	104.0	104.7
Ukraine	80	109.1	104.7

Source: Draft horses, Statistical Review, March 1927. Crop area, Statistical Review, February 1927, published by the Central Statistical Bureau of U.S.S.R. (Not quoted in "Economic Life".)

Disorganization of the market and high prices prevent the purchasing of horses in regions where there is a surplus, such as Siberia, Kazakstan, etc., according to "Economic Life". While the price of a horse in Siberia and Kiryizia is about $37.00 - $51.00, in the deficit districts it reached $92.00 - $118.00. High prices of horses are due, according to "Economic Life", to heavy marketing and over-head expenses of the purchasing organizations, particularly of agricultural cooperatives, in the case of the latter these expenses amount in some regions to 118 - 150 per cent of the cost price.

The Commissariat of Agriculture is planning the organization of a special joint stock company with participation of state, cooperative and possibly private capital, for the purchase and distribution of horses among the population.

SHORTAGE OF WORK HORSES RETARDS CROP ACREAGE IN RUSSIA, CONT'D

DRAFT HORSES: Number in selected regions of U.S.S.R., 1925 and 1926 a/

Region	1925	1926
	Number	Number
Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic:		
Consuming area	3,661,300	3,713,200
Producing area	5,636,200	6,212,600
North Caucasus	1,026,900	1,127,400
Siberia	2,530,200	2,545,700
Far East	391,800	412,900
White Russia	675,200	702,000
Ukraine	3,260,200	3,558,100
Total above regions	17,181,800	18,271,900

Source: Statistical Review, March 1927, published by the Central Statistical Bureau of U.S.S.R.
a/ Figures for some of the important regions in Asiatic Russia are not available.

The significant conclusions which can be drawn from the figures in the tables are: (1) In none of the important agricultural regions, i. e., producing area of R.S.F.S.R., North Caucasus, Siberia and Ukraine, has the number of work horses in 1926 reached that of 1916. (2) In the "producing" area as a whole and in Ukraine the number of draft horses increased more than the crop acreage in 1926 compared with 1925, while in North Caucasus and Siberia the increase in draft horses was less than the increase in the crop acreage for the same period.

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1927 CROP ACREAGE IN WHITE RUSSIA

On the basis of reports from voluntary correspondents of the Central Statistical Bureau of White Russia, it is estimated that the total 1927 crop acreage will increase only by 0.5 per cent, according to a correspondent's report to "Economic Life" of June 29, 1927. The crop acreage of White Russia, which is situated in the less fertile belt of Russia, constituted 3 per cent of the total 1926 crop acreage of the Soviet Union, exclusive of Turkestan and Transcaucasia. No important changes in the distribution of the total acreage among different crops is observed, except a decrease of 9.6 per cent in area sown to wheat and an increase of 5.5 per cent in acreage under oats. Wheat, however, is not an important crop in White Russia.

1927 CROP ACREAGE IN WHITE RUSSIA, CONT'D

The increase in acreage under oats is explained by the stimulus of a high market price which rose during May by 31 per cent and exceeded the price of rye by 17 per cent. Normally, rye prices are higher than oats prices. It is further pointed out that the various technical crops have failed to increase and in some cases even decreased. The first place among these is occupied by potatoes followed by flax and hemp. See table below. The value of new acreage estimates of this region is as a possible indication of the tendency in other parts of the country rather than in the importance of those acreages in themselves, although the wheat figures cannot be accepted as a guide for areas better suited to that crop. The condition of the winter crops and grass on June 15 was estimated as approaching the average, with spring crops below average.

CROP AREAS: Acreage in White Russia, 1925 to 1927 a/

Crop	1925	1926	1927 b/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Rye, winter and spring.............	2,389	2,445	
Wheat, winter and spring...........	237	256	231
Barley.............................	426	458	
Oats...............................	990	1,041	1,098
Potatoes...........................	704	790	
Flax...............................	230	228	
Hemp...............................	43	54	
All other crops including gardens	922	947	
Total..........................	5,941	6,219	6,250

Source: Statistical Review, February 1927, published by the Central Statistical Bureau of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
a/ One of the constituent Republics of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
b/ Wheat acreage estimated on the basis of 9.6 per cent decrease compared with 1926, oats 5.5 per cent increase, and total acreage 0.5 per cent increase.

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STAFF APPOINTMENTS, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

The Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture announces that applications will be received for the following appointments:

1 "Chef de Section" (Chief of Section) specially qualified in Tropical Agriculture.
1 "Redacteur" (writer for periodicals) specially qualified in Tropical Agriculture.
1 "Redacteur" (writer for periodicals) specially qualified in Dairy Science.
1 "Redacteur" (writer for periodicals) specially qualified in Plant Diseases.
1 "Redacteur" (writer for periodicals) specially qualified in Rural Economics.
1 "Redacteur" (writer for periodicals) specially qualified in the Trade in Agricultural Products.

The minimum beginning salaries for the above positions are:

For the "Chef de Section": 35,800 liras per annum (approximately $2,000).
For the "Redacteurs": 22,750 liras per annum (approximately $1,300).

1 "Redacteur" specially qualified in Rural Economics.
1 "Redacteur" specially qualified in the Trade in Agricultural Products.
3 "Redacteurs" with good general academic qualifications.

The minimum beginning salaries for the above positions are: 22,750 liras per annum (approximately $1,300).

The travelling expenses (2nd class) of successful candidates will be repaid on taking up their posts. Members of the staff living at a distance of over 1,000 kilometres from Rome have a right to the payment once in three years of their travelling expenses to their native countries.

The appointments will be made as a result of an examination of the qualifications of the candidates, in which account will also be taken of their knowledge of languages.

Applications should be addressed to the Bureau du Personnel, Institut International d'Agriculture, Villa Borghese, Rome, and must be received not later than August 31, 1927.

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BARLEY, OATS AND CORN: Acreage, average 1909-1913, 1921-1925, annual 1925 - 1927

Crop and Country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	7,680	7,516	8,088	8,200	9,456	115.3
Canada	1,574	3,133	4,076	3,637	3,642	100.1
Total North America (2)	9,254	10,649	12,164	11,837	13,098	110.7
Total 8 European countries previously reporting and unchanged	10,084	9,835	9,951	10.025	9,584	95.6
Netherlands	68	63	73	67	67	100.0
Switzerland	13	16	15	16	16	100.0
Rumania	3,378	4,315	4,211	3,834	4,231	110.4
Finland	278	273	272	272	274	100.7
Total Europe (12)	13,821	14,502	14,522	14,214	14,172	99.7
Total Africa (2) previously reporting and unchanged	4,228	4,218	4,985	4,563	3,484	76.4
Algeria	3,395	2,989	3,377	3,543	3,408	96.2
Total Africa (3)	7,953	7,207	8,362	8,106	6,892	85.0
Syria and Lebanon	450	592	570	602	650	108.0
Total, 18 countries	31,478	32,950	35,618	34,759	34,812	100.2
Estimated world total excluding Russia & China	65,000	64,200	67,600	66,900		
OATS						
United States	37,357	42,850	44,872	44,394	42,914	96.7
Canada	9,597	15,008	14,672	12,741	12,755	100.1
Total North America (2)	46,954	57,858	59,544	57,135	55,669	97.4
Total Europe (7) previously reporting and unchanged	16,985	14,734	14,946	15,115	15,168	100.4
Netherlands	346	380	366	380	366	96.3
Switzerland	81	51	49	51	51	100.0
Rumania	2,119	3,133	2,928	2,665	2,628	98.6
Finland	999	1,058	1,072	1,090	1,095	100.5
Total Europe (11)	20,530	19,356	19,361	19,301	19,308	100.0
Total Africa (2) previously reporting and unchanged	158	159	145	155	148	95.5
Algeria	449	605	635	621	580	93.4
Total Africa (3)	607	764	780	776	728	93.8
Syria and Lebanon	12	13	13	59	65	110.2
Total, 17 countries	68,103	77,991	79,698	77,271	75,770	98.1
Estimated world total excluding Russia & China	102,200	110,000	111,900	112,800		

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BARLEY, OATS AND CORN: Acreage, average 1909-1913, 1921-1925, annual 1925 - 1927, Cont'd

Crop and Country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
CORN	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	104,229	102,826	101,359	99,492	97,638	98.1
France	1,160	830	854	834	752	90.2
Spain	1,134	1,167	1,170	1,006	1,015	100.9
Italy	4,090	3,802	3,840	3,767	3,954	105.0
Switzerland	3	4	4	3	3	100.0
Czechoslovakia	376	390	387	388	394	101.5
Bulgaria	1,492	1,427	1,531	1,471	1,606	109.2
Total Europe (6)	8,255	7,620	7,786	7,469	7,724	103.4
Morocco	438	437	515	562	692	123.1
Tunis	43	42	56	54	37	68.5
Total Africa (2)	481	479	571	616	729	118.3
Total, 9 countries	112,965	110,925	109,716	107,577	106,091	98.6
Estimated world total excluding Russia	171,900	177,000	177,000	176,900		

GRAIN: Quantities procured by the Russian Government for domestic distribution and for exports by months July-June 1924-25 to 1926-27.

Month	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
July and August	716	1,300	1,065
September	636	1,590	1,695
October	778	1,245	1,808
November	642	923	1,842
December	772	1,009	1,715
January	586	921	1,156
February	412	1,012	1,083
March	416	992	741
April	267	704	523
May	239	504	372
June	155	345	333
Total for the season	5,692	10,545	12,333
Planned purchases	---	10,834	13,100

Office of the American agricultural commissioner at Berlin.

BARLEY AND OATS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1921-1925, annual 1925 - 1927

Crop & country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	184,812	186,567	216,554	191,182	243,000	127.1
Canada	45,275	82,009	112,668	99,684	88,830	89.1
Total North America (2)	230,087	268,576	329,222	290,866	331,830	114.1
Netherlands	3,270	3,302	3,556	3,325	2,985	89.8
Belgium	4,446	4,127	4,165	4,202	3,330	79.2
Spain	74,689	92,268	98,925	96,284	80,379	83.5
Bulgaria	10,380	10,818	14,651	11,970	15,478	129.3
Poland	69,055	64,865	77,036	71,401	67,650	94.7
Total Europe (5)	161,840	175,380	198,333	187,188	169,822	90.7
Morocco	38,000	40,271	48,227	27,558	36,238	131.5
Tunis	7,826	6,843	6,889	8,268	4,593	55.6
Total Africa (2)	45,826	47,114	55,116	35,826	40,831	114.0
Chosen	32,243	37,154	40,363	36,579	34,897	95.4
Total, 10 countries	469,996	528,224	623,034	550,459	577,380	104.9
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	1,418,000	1,353,000	1,528,000	1,446,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,318,021	1,487,550	1,253,739	1,349,026	107.6
Canada	351,690	480,166	513,384	383,419	389,758	101.7
Total North America (2)	1,495,097	1,798,187	2,000,934	1,637,158	1,738,784	106.2
Netherlands	18,070	19,531	20,314	25,897	21,013	81.1
Spain	29,110	36,175	43,444	37,688	34,447	91.4
Bulgaria	8,651	8,318	10,265	7,413	11,299	152.4
Total Europe (3)	55,831	64,024	74,023	70,998	66,759	94.0
Morocco	(500)	640	965	626	2,067	330.2
Tunis	3,642	2,439	2,756	2,136	1,963	91.9
Total Africa (2)	4,142	3,079	3,721	2,762	4,030	145.9
Total, 7 countries	1,555,070	1,865,290	2,078,678	1,710,918	1,809,573	105.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	3,581,000	3,602,000	3,964,000	3,728,000		

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1921-1925, annual 1925 - 1927

Crop and Country or region	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
Total North America(3)	898,708	1,184,248	1,097,245	1,252,363	1,189,817	95.0
Europe, 7 countries previously reported	649,256	591,830	692,383	558,461	603,718	108.1
Italy	184,393	198,307	240,844	220,642	215,242	97.6
Norway	306	637	490	597	514	86.1
Greece	16,273	10,116	14,190	11,159	13,301	119.2
Switzerland	3,314	3,364	3,516	4,027	4,336	107.7
Total, 11 European countries reported...	853,542	804,254	951,423	794,886	837,111	105.3
North Africa, 2 coun- previously reported .	23,224	29,640	35,641	29,218	29,946	102.5
Algeria	35,161	26,679	32,670	23,551	33,000	140.1
Total 3 North African countries reported	58,385	56,319	68,311	52,769	62,946	119.3
Asia, 2 countries reported	358,739	346,477	341,506	335,192	340,407	101.6
Total, 19 Northern Hemisphere countries reported a/	2,169,374	2,391,298	2,458,485	2,435,210	2,430,281	99.8
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total production excluding Russia and China ...	2,759,000	2,909,000	3,038,000	2,997,000		
RYE						
North America (2)	38,187	88,907	60,144	52,138	73,990	141.9
Europe, 6 countries previously reported	326,367	297,738	366,812	291,405	319,157	109.5
Lithuania	24,283	22,942	26,116	13,811	24,684	178.7
Norway	973	780	614	647	591	91.3
Greece	1,129	952	959	1,254	1,220	97.3
Switzerland	1,783	1,554	1,642	1,583	1,614	102.0
Total, 10 European countries reported	354,535	323,966	396,143	308,700	347,266	112.5
Total, 12 countries reported b/.........	392,722	412,873	456,287	360,838	421,256	116.7
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total production excluding Russia & China..	1,023,000	875,000	1,008,000	812,000		

a/ In addition to individual countries here reported these figures include United States, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, Belgium, France, rough estimate, Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Morocco, Tunis, India and Chosen.
b/ In addition to individual countries here reported these figures include United States, Canada, Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Morocco.

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1921-1925, annual 1925 - 1927, cont'd

Crop and Country or region	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
Total North America(2)	230,087	268,576	329,222	290,866	331,830	114.1
Europe, 5 countries previously reported.....	161,840	175,380	198,333	187,188	169,822	90.7
Norway...............	2,867	4,383	5,180	5,125	4,823	94.1
Rumania	61,677	55,295	46,817	77,391	55,988	72.3
Switzerland	441	533	533	565	574	101.6
Total Europe, 8 countries	226,825	235,591	250,863	270,269	231,207	85.5
Africa, 2 countries previously reported..	45,826	47,114	55,116	35,826	40,831	114.0
Algeria..............	45,974	30,950	35,840	23,001	39,499	171.7
Total Africa, 3 countries	91,800	78,064	90,956	58,827	80,330	136.6
Chosen	32,243	37,154	40,363	36,579	34,897	95.4
Total, 14 countries	580,955	619,385	711,404	656,541	678,264	103.3
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.........	1,418,000	1,353,000	1,528,000	1,446,000		
OATS						
Total North America(2)	1,495,097	1,798,187	2,000,934	1,637,158	1,738,784	106.2
Europe, 3 countries previously reported.	55,831	64,024	74,023	70,998	66,759	94.0
Norway	10,276	11,406	12,048	13,332	11,781	88.4
Greece...............	4,075	4,106	5,688	5,949	4,960	83.4
Switzerland	4,784	2,790	2,694	3,107	2,894	93.1
Total Europe, 6 countries	74,966	82,326	94,453	93,386	86,394	92.5
Africa, 2 countries previously reported..	4,142	3,079	3,721	2,762	4,030	145.9
Algeria	13,489	13,419	15,768	8,693	11,367	130.8
Total Africa 3 countries	17,631	16,498	19,489	11,455	15,397	134.4
Total, 11 countries.	1,587,694	1,897,011	2,114,876	1,741,999	1,840,575	105.7
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	3,581,000	3,602,000	3,964,000	3,728,000		

POTATOES: Acreage in specified countires, average 1909-13, 1921-25, annual 1925 - 1927

Country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1925	1926	1927 Preliminary	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	3,677	3,697	3,092	3,151	a/3,495	110.9
Canada	483	611	546	546	560	102.6
Total North America	4,160	4,308	3,638	3,697	4,055	109.7
Czechoslovakia	1,849	1,580	1,580	1,605	1,611	100.4
France	4,066	3,607	3,619	3,611	3,644	100.9
Spain	642	781	(775)	742	679	91.5
Finland	181	167	167	167	172	103.0
Switzerland	115	111	111	118	119	100.8
Bulgaria	11	23	27	24	26	108.3
Luxemburg	36	37	39	38	38	100.0
Total Europe	6,900	6,306	6,318	6,305	6,289	99.7
Total all countries reporting	11,060	10,614	9,956	10,002	10,344	103.4

a/ Production is forecast at 392,943,000 bushels compared with a harvest of 356,360,000 in 1926.

POTATOES: Acreage in Canada, average 1921-1925, annual 1925-1927 and condition on June 30, 1925-1927

Province	Area				Condition June 30 -		
	Average 1921-1925	1925	1926	1927 Preliminary	1925	1926	1927
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Prince Edward Island	35,030	34,101	34,891	45,000	100	97	97
Nova Scotia	32,341	27,869	29,452	31,000	99	92	100
New Brunswick	56,288	40,000	42,744	45,000	98	97	99
Quebec	180,227	156,000	159,000	162,000	98	96	98
Ontario	166,914	163,790	153,468	152,000	96	97	97
Manitoba	32,621	28,991	29,043	28,000	95	94	93
Saskatchewan	50,218	45,000	44,823	44,000	103	99	98
Alberta	39,533	32,359	32,551	32,600	103	102	102
British Columbia	17,621	17,781	19,246	20,000	101	102	101
Total Canada	610,793	545,891	545,918	559,600	92	97	98

Compiled from Canadian Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

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CANADA: Sales at stockyards, January-May 1925-1927

Kind of animal	1925	1926	1927
	Number	Number	Number
Cattle.............	286,274	328,968	270,124
Calves.............	119,804	123,138	132,300
Hogs...............	608,064	482,409	527,796
Sheep..............	41,417	46,165	51,623

Livestock and Meat Trade Review, Dominion Live Stock Branch, May 1927.

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CANADA: Exports of domestic livestock and meats

Item		January - May 1926	January - May 1927
Cattle to Great Britain	number	40,535	8,263
United States........	"	30,202	28,401
Total	"	71,397	35,222
Calves to United States........	"	29,329	29,763
Total................	"	29,344	29,783
Hogs to United States..........	"	2,355	120,450
Total................	"	4,195	120,988
Sheep to United States.........	"	1,696	2,218
Total................	"	1,764	2,364
Beef to Great Britain..........	pounds	1,617,700	499,400
United States........	"	5,150,700	10,848,400
Total................	"	10,216,300	13,583,400
Bacon to Great Britain.........	"	38,890,300	19,500,800
United States........	"	486,800	1,868,400
Total	"	39,624,300	21,654,500
Pork to Great Britain..........	"	2,122,500	3,634,700
United States........	"	1,807,700	8,754,800
Total................	"	4,714,000	13,411,000
Mutton to Great Britain........	"		
United States........	"	62,700	59,300
Total................	"	170,300	208,200

Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, Dominion Live Stock Branch, May 1927.

SUGAR BEETS: Area estimates, Europe, and United States, average 1909-1913, 1921-1925, annual 1925 - 1927

Country	Official Estimates				Estimates as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture		
	Average 1909-1913 a/	Average 1921-1925	1925	1926	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Canada	17	30	43	47	b/ 47	b/ 47	100.0
United States	485	693	647	685	b/ 685	b/ 771	112.6
9 European countries previously reported c/	1,498	1,526	1,555	1,574	1,496	1,803	120.5
Netherlands (revised)	144	167	163	d/ 149	149	171	114.8
France (revised)	612	412	537	513	538	567	105.4
Czechoslovakia (revised)	716	629	760	686	648	710	109.6
Poland (revised)	431	326	425	457	b/ 457	512	112.0
Russia, new	1,484	677	1,190	1,229	1,229	1,524	124.0
Spain, new	114	206	193	178	179	141	78.8
Yugoslavia, new	35	71	82	86	86	111	129.1
Bulgaria, new	7	34	3	49	b/ 49	39	79.6
Total European countries reporting in 1927	5,041	4,048	4,908	4,921	4,831	5,578	115.5
Total Europe and North America	5,543	4,771	5,598	5,653	5,563	6,396	115.0
Estimated world total	5,820	5,078	5,988	6,211			

a/ Estimates for present boundaries.
b/ Official.
c/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, June 13, 1927, page 809.
d/ As estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture. No official estimate has as yet been received.

COTTON: Area in countries reporting for 1927-28 with comparisons

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Per cent 1927-28 is of 1926-27
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Total countries previously reporting a/	35,536	48,062	50,472	44,685	88.5
Estimated world total excluding China	62,500	83,400			

a/ Includes United States and Russia.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 16, 1926 and 1927
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-July 16, 1926 and 1927

Commodity	July 1-July 16		Week ending			
	1926	1927	June 25, 1927	July 2 1927	July 9 1927	July 16 1927
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/...........	8,692	2,294	1,535	1,002	853	940
Wheat flour b/ c/..	2,251	1,833	550	1,203	606	625
Rye................	2,035	83	553	95	10	25
Corn...............	633	435	212	241	166	148
Oats...............	589	155	742	78	115	1
Barley.............	313	538	160	139	236	233
PORK:	January 1-July 16 d/					
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides....	114,996	63,637	2,274	1,836	1,695	1,338
Bacon, including Cumberland sides......	98,210	62,042	3,034	2,788	2,868	1,799
Lard................	412,629	380,462	15,562	20,673	9,096	8,329
Pickled pork........	15,158	13,305	328	623	243	330

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 88,000 bushels; flour 54,600 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 233,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. c/ In terms of bushels of wheat. d/ Corrected to May 31, 1927.

COTTON: Production countries reporting for 1926-27 with comparisons
(Bales of 478 pounds net)

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Percent 1926-27 is of 1925-26
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent
Total countries previously reporting a/........	---	23,603	26,593	26,900	101.2
Estimated world total....	20,900	24,900	27,900	28,200	101.1

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated.
a/ Includes United States, India, Egypt, Russia, Turkey (unofficial estimate,) Bulgaria, French Morocco, Mexico, Ecuador, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Greece (unofficial estimate), China (Chinese Mill Owners' Association estimates), Tanganyika, Malta, Spain, Iraq, Italian Somaliland, Australia, Cyprus, Syria, Chosen and Argentina.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	July 14, 1927	July 21, 1927	July 22, 1926
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	42.50	41.50	41.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	32.34	31.61	36.06
Berlin, la quality	33.06	33.06	b/
London: a/			
Danish	34.98	34.76	38.68
Dutch, unsalted	33.88	34.11	34.55
New Zealand	34.76	34.33	36.94
New Zealand, unsalted	35.20	35.20	37.15
Australian	34.54	34.11	36.06
Australian, unsalted	35.20	34.76	36.50
Argentine, unsalted	35.20	35.20	33.46
Siberian	30.85	29.98	31.07

Quotations converted at par exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ Quotation not received.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending July 13, 1927	July 20, 1927	July 21, 1926
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	63,194	60,345	39,000
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs	13.51	13.45	16.17
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.52	14.50	18.41
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	6,408	6,694	5,593
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	14,214		16,821
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs	a/	a/	23.68
Canadian " "	"	19.12	20.20	24.55
Danish " "	"	21.08	19.12	28.03

a/ No quotation.

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